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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

MARCH 1989 **published April 1989**

- 25,700 new nonagricultural jobs have been created in Utah since March 1988.
- Year-over job growth in Utah has levelled off at about 4.0 percent, enough to accomodate current growth in the labor force.
- Utah's slight unemployment rate increase to 4.1 may be due to the airline strike.
- The services industry, with 10,100 new jobs, leads the State's 12-month job growth. At 6.6 percent, it was also the most rapid.
- Manufacturing's new jobs number 5,900 in the past year; trade's jobs have increased 6,700.

REPLACEMENT-LEVEL JOB GROWTH CONTINUES!

In the past twelve months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 25,700 jobs, an increase of 4.0 percent. March 1989 is the seventh consecutive month wherein Utah's year-over job growth has been greater than 25,000. This rate of job growth is probably slightly higher than that

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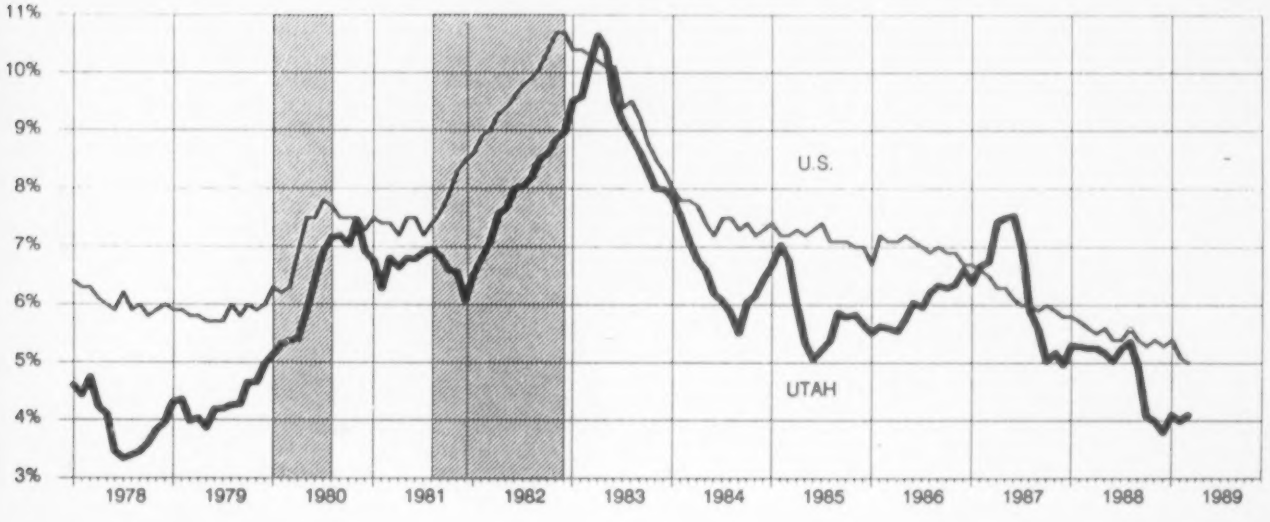
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1989



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

needed to accommodate the employment needs caused by growth in Utah's labor force. It thus appears that, on the whole, the employment-based pressure for net population outmigration has diminished.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DRIFTS UPWARD TO 4.1

Utah's unemployment rate was 4.1 for March 1989, up one tenth of a point from February's figure, and 1.2 points lower than in March 1988. The unemployed in March numbered roughly 37,000, which is 85 percent of Utah's year-ago figure.

Since October 1988, Utah's unemployment rate has remained near 4.0. This trend corroborates the observation that Utah's net population out-migration is slowing (or may even have ended).

MANUFACTURING--RAPID JOB INCREASES!

Utah's manufacturing industry continues its rapid employment growth. This key industry has added 5,900 new jobs, a 6.2 percent increase, in the last twelve months. Nearly two-thirds (3,800) of these are in the durable goods sector. Of particular note is the increase of 1,700 jobs in the miscellaneous durable goods category, which includes sporting goods, medical instruments, furniture, and wood, stone, clay and glass products. Job increases in nondurable goods manufacturing have been primarily in food products and in printing-related activities.

TRADE--ALSO A STRENGTH

Utah's trade industry is experiencing moderate employment increases. The 6,700 new jobs created during the past twelve months are concentrated in variety and department stores (2,200), in restaurants (1,500), and in wholesale trade (1,500). Also noteworthy is the 7.2 percent, 1,000 job increase posted by auto dealers (including service stations).

SERVICES--JOB GROWTH SLOWS SLIGHTLY

The year-over job growth of Utah's services industry, at 6.6 percent, leads all major industries. However, this growth, while still rapid, has begun to moderate. Since March 1988, 10,100 new jobs have been created by Utah's services industry employers. This is down from the 10,600 jobs accumulated in the twelve months ending January 1989. As usual, business services enterprises are increasing most rapidly, with 4,500 new jobs, mostly in help supply (employee leasing) services. In addition, employment in private educational and nonprofit membership organizations is up by 2,000.

TRANSPORTATION, ETC.

Employment growth in Utah's transportation, communication and public utilities industry is slightly slower this month because of the Eastern Airlines strike. Of Utah's roughly 600 Eastern employees, less than ten are union members actually on strike. Nearly all the remainder have filed an unemployment compensation claim. This number of additional unemployed could raise the State unemployment rate by 0.1, and may be the cause of March's rate increase.

Employment levels in the other sectors of this industry--railroads, communication and public utilities--are virtually unchanged from last year and last month.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

Local government, the largest category of public service employment, increased 1,100 jobs from March 1988 to March 1989. Nearly all this job growth occurred in public school districts. State government employment also increased by 1,100 jobs, most of which were in non-education state agencies. Federal government employment experienced a net year-over increase of only 400 jobs. Defense jobs are down by 200, while "other" federal jobs are up 600.

OTHER INDUSTRIES

Construction employment is only 200 higher than a year ago, but this difference is expected to widen when the weather permits several projects to begin or resume.

Mining employment is down 500 jobs. All three categories--metal, coal and "other"--are lower than year-ago levels.

Utah's finance, insurance and real estate industry has also lost 500 jobs in the past 12 months. This reduction is primarily due to employment cutbacks in real estate related activities.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

NEW PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE:

- Statistical Abstract 1987: Labor Market Information, Employment Service Activities, Unemployment Compensation Program.
- Hard at Work: Women in the Utah Labor Force.
- Copies available on request: Phone (801)533-2746.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN UTAH

Occupational employment information is a valuable and important data resource. Educational planners and counselors, labor analysts and economists, private employers, and others involved in economic planning need current, accurate data to be well informed so that programs or training can be adequately developed. Individuals make decisions about their own education or careers based upon the information that is available. Employment data by occupation are obtained by the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, conducted jointly by the Utah Department of Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE OES SURVEY

The OES survey is a national program conducted by the states and territories of the United States. It is a mail survey of a sample of non-agricultural employers conducted for the purpose of developing employment estimates by occupation and by type of industry, within the State, and as input for national estimates. The OES survey is conducted on a three-year cycle, with each year representing a survey round. Manufacturing industries and hospitals are surveyed one year; a selected portion of non-manufacturing (mining, construction, finance, insurance, real estate, services) are surveyed the next and the balance of the non-manufacturing (transportation, public utilities, trade, education, and government) are covered the last year. Employment estimates are currently developed for approximately 750 occupations.

A sample is selected from all employers reporting to the Unemployment Insurance Program, from which the most current second quarter employment figures are used. The sample uses a stratified sample design. The three-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code and employment size classes (9 sizes) are used to stratify the units. The sample is then selected independently in each stratum (size class, and three digit SIC). The overall sample design is accomplished based on the ultimate use of the final estimates. In short, the sample must support the estimates.

Because the variety and number of occupations reported differ by size of establishments, two types of survey questionnaires -- long and short -- are used. Long questionnaire forms are generally mailed to those establishments employing a large number of people with a wide diversity of occupations; and short questionnaires are mailed to establishments employing fewer people and having less occupational diversity. Both forms include specific occupational titles and definitions, firm identification information, and several questions concerning the nature of the business.

Long forms contain an extensive list of occupations, specific to industries and are organized into various categories: managerial and administrative, professional-paraprofessional and technical, sales and related, clerical and administrative support, service, agriculture-forestry-fishing and related, and production-construction-operating-maintenance-and material handling occupations. Short forms contain an abbreviated occupational list which are selected for a specific industry. The questionnaires also provide a description of the 4-digit SIC industry being surveyed to ensure that the respondent is placed in the correct industry. Employers are asked to slot the number of employees in each job title and report any that are not listed or which are in the "all other' category, on the supplemental page at the back of the form. These supplemental pages are a valuable

tool for improving future occupational lists as well as for clarifying and correcting reported data.

Occupational employment data are requested for the reference period which includes the 12th day of either April, May, or June (second quarter data). Survey questionnaire mailing begins during the month of an industry's reference date. All establishments receive the forms by mail except for some larger employers who may be visited personally to assure participation. After the first mail-out, if a response is not received then a second mail-out is conducted. *A response rate of at least 75 percent is required* to insure good results. If after the second mailing there is still no response, a telephone call is made to obtain the data. Obviously this is a long process, but necessary to get the needed information.

UTAH EMPLOYERS RESPOND

Many employers in Utah are responsive to the request for OES data, as *eighty to eighty-five percent have replied* over the past few years. Again, this response rate is achieved after two mail-outs and telephone follow-up. About forty to fifty percent respond on the first mailout. Time and resources could be saved by both the employer and the state if a response were received on the first request.

Employers should be aware that *all information provided is confidential,* and is combined with that of other firms so that no individual firm can be identified. Units in the sample are representative of other firms in the same SIC and size class, so it is very important that a response is received and the information is accurate. Occasionally employers may not know where to slot some of the workers because they do a combination of jobs. Employees should be listed only once and in the occupation that they perform most of the time. Basically, all that is asked for is the total number (both full and part-time,) by job title. No name, wage or salary data is required. At times employers may receive more than one form because they have more than one location that has been sampled. Also, they may report for more than one location when only one was sampled. Employers are asked to report only for those locations that are listed on the front of the form. A check of the employment and unit location listed on the mailing label is an easy way to determine the desired units.

After data collection is complete, the information is then certified for correctness by the state and BLS. Final estimates can then be tabulated based on the results of the survey. These estimates are submitted to Washington for inclusion in development of national estimates. The state then analyzes its data and produces publishable tables for the survey round. Publications include a brief analysis of the findings accompanied by statistical tables showing estimates of occupational employment and measurements of the sampling error associated with the estimates.

USES OF OES DATA

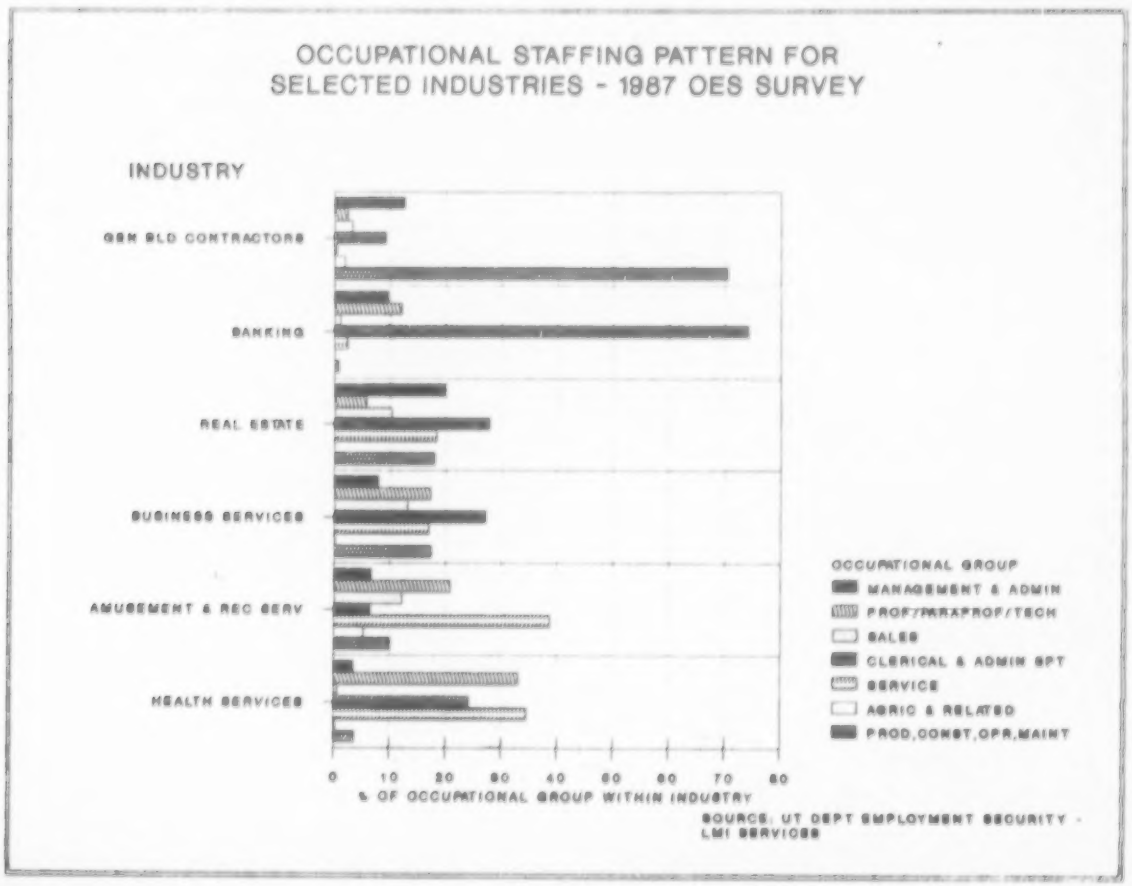
The data, in summary form, are used as a job placement aid by helping to identify industries that employ the skills gained by those enrolled in vocational training programs. OES data are primary ingredients into the production of materials and systems for those who explore career opportunities and those who assist in the career decision process. The survey meets the needs of the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC) by providing for a systematic approach to the development of occupational employment information and is an essential to the Occupational Information System (OIS)

being developed by NOICC and by the State's Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC).

Occupational employment data compiled from OES surveys have been used by business firms for marketing purposes, by analysts studying the employment impact of various Federally funded programs, and by firms conducting studies for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. Employers can use OES information to determine if their staffing pattern is in line with that of their industry (Chart 1 illustrates the pattern of selected industries by major occupational group from the 1987 OES survey). The data is used by educators to identify the relative importance of occupations in vocational education program curricula and provide insight into modification of course content to reflect current skill level need and changing job opportunities. Individuals, at times, have requested to know in which industries a particular occupation can be found, in order to help direct their job seeking efforts.

The availability of these data assist analysts in measuring the changing occupational composition of industries within the state and areas of the state, and to make projections as to what the labor force will look like. Projections are made every two years for five years in advance. In 1990, information will be available for projections to 1995 based on the most current survey cycle. The data is also helpful in determining reasons for the change, in-

Chart 1



cluding the impact of technology, new product development, geographic shift in industries, and the availability of specific types of skilled workers such as those related to national defense..

Users of the OES survey data can be divided into three groups:

Federal Government:	Department of Labor NOICC Department of Education Department of Agriculture Department of Defense National Science Foundation
State and local Government:	State Employment Agencies SOICC State Department of Education State and local public schools Colleges and Universities Departments of Economic Development Departments of Finance
Private Sector:	Private businesses Trade and professional associations Research organizations Private schools Chambers of Commerce Individuals

A NEW DIMENSION

A pilot OES wage survey is being conducted by BLS-Washington this year which covers certain manufacturing industries. Only a few Utah employers will be involved in this survey. Wage information from the OES survey would more clearly define wages offered for the particular occupations. Currently, wage information is received from other surveys (but only covers a selected number of occupations) or from activity at Job Service offices (which would not reflect prevailing wages). Employers and job seekers would benefit from such data by having a better feel for what wages were being offered.

The 1989 OES survey will be mailed out to approximately 1,500 Utah manufacturing and hospital employers within the next few months. Employers in those industries as well as those in the other two survey rounds (about 5,000 in each) are urged to respond to the survey when it is received. The data collected from this program is a very significant source of occupational information from which all can benefit. A toll-free number has been established so that employers can learn more about the program, call in their response, or ask any questions on filling out the form. This number is 1-800-848-0588.

Mike Sylvester, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0
1989-U	121.1	121.6												
-W	119.7	120.2												

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED URBAN AREAS

FOURTH QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.8**	**94.2**	**88.8**	**93.7**	**104.8**	**107.5**	**105.9**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	102.8	102.4	111.3	93.1	103.6	114.4	97.4
Sacramento, California	108.8	101.8	107.0	111.3	120.8	121.9	104.9
San Diego, California	127.1	103.1	186.4	79.5	136.0	128.9	110.3
Denver, Colorado	105.3	91.3	127.2	91.0	105.7	122.2	98.2
Pocatello, Idaho	90.3	94.5	73.9	73.0	99.8	99.1	100.1
Great Falls, Montana	96.2	106.1	80.6	89.5	98.0	101.2	102.5
Reno, Nevada	104.8	94.8	116.6	94.4	101.1	111.3	105.6
Albuquerque, New Mexico	103.4	97.8	107.6	98.6	113.5	108.4	99.9
Seattle, Washington	106.7	106.0	111.0	62.8	114.1	142.1	108.7
Casper, Wyoming	89.6	98.1	75.2	73.2	91.7	103.3	97.0
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	107.6	98.5	111.4	117.2	103.3	119.2	105.7
Indianapolis, Indiana	98.0	93.0	97.5	98.9	108.4	100.2	95.9
St. Louis, Missouri	97.3	94.7	94.5	90.5	96.8	103.1	102.3
Kansas City, Missouri/Kansas	97.3	94.7	94.5	90.5	96.8	103.1	102.3
Buffalo, New York	102.0	103.6	94.8	109.0	105.2	97.4	103.5
Houston, Texas	102.9	105.8	81.4	118.3	115.0	105.5	105.4
Highest City	128.3 Manchester, NH	114.5 Caruthersville, MO	186.7 San Jose, CA	164.9 Montpelier-Barre, VT	136.0 San Diego, CA	163.7 Bakersfield, CA	116.2 Philadelphia, PA
Lowest City	84.3 Kennett, MO	88.6 Las Vegas, NV	71.2 Gadsden, AL	58.9 Eugene, OR	81.9 Jonesboro, AR	70.1 Fayetteville, AR	84.3 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differences. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(p)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(r)	Jan. 1988	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	771,000	745,200	3.5	765,400	743,700	2.9	765,300	740,000	3.4
Employed Persons	734,000	701,500	4.6	729,500	698,200	4.5	731,700	697,600	4.9
Unemployed	37,000	43,700	—15.3	35,900	45,500	—21.1	33,600	42,400	—20.8
Percent of Labor Force	4.8	5.9	—	4.7	6.1	—	4.4	5.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.1	5.3	—	4.0	5.3	—	4.1	5.3	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.0	5.6	—	5.1	5.7	—	5.4	5.8	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989(p)	Feb. 1988	% Change	Jan. 1989(r)	Jan. 1988	% Change
Total	672.1	646.4	4.0	665.7	639.5	4.1	663.2	636.7	4.2
Mining	7.8	8.3	—6.0	7.7	8.2	—6.1	7.8	8.4	—7.1
Metal Mining	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.8	—3.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.3	2.6	—11.6	2.4	2.7	—11.1	2.4	2.6	—7.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.5	2.7	—7.4	2.7	2.9	—6.9
Contract Construction	21.6	21.4	0.9	20.7	20.5	1.0	21.2	20.7	2.4
Manufacturing	101.2	95.3	6.2	100.9	94.8	6.4	100.4	94.5	6.2
Durable Goods	67.8	64.0	5.9	67.6	63.6	6.3	67.3	63.4	6.2
Primary Metals	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.6	4.9	14.3	5.5	4.8	14.6
Fabricated Metals, Machinery & Computers	17.3	16.6	4.2	17.2	16.5	4.2	17.1	16.4	4.3
Electronic & Elec. Equipment Exc. Computers	9.2	8.5	8.2	9.2	8.4	9.5	9.2	8.3	10.8
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.3	0.6	16.5	16.4	0.6	16.6	16.4	1.2
Other Durable Goods	19.4	17.7	9.6	19.1	17.4	9.8	18.9	17.5	8.0
Non-Durable Goods	33.4	31.3	6.7	33.3	31.2	6.7	33.1	31.1	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	11.2	10.2	9.8	10.9	9.9	10.1	10.9	10.0	9.0
Textile & Apparel Products	6.1	6.1	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.3	4.0	7.5	4.2	3.9	7.7	4.2	3.9	7.7
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.8	11.0	7.3	11.9	11.1	7.2	11.8	11.0	7.3
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	39.4	38.1	3.4	39.6	37.7	5.0	39.5	37.7	4.8
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Other Transportation	22.4	21.2	5.7	22.6	20.8	8.7	22.6	20.8	8.7
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.4	14.3	0.7	14.4	14.3	0.7	14.3	14.3	0.0
Trade	158.5	151.8	4.4	156.3	149.7	4.4	157.3	150.6	4.4
Wholesale Trade	36.3	34.8	4.3	35.9	34.4	4.4	35.7	34.2	4.4
Retail Trade	122.2	117.0	4.4	120.4	115.3	4.4	121.6	116.3	4.6
Building Materials	4.6	4.6	0.0	4.5	4.5	0.0	4.6	4.5	2.2
Food Stores	22.6	22.2	1.8	22.0	21.6	1.9	22.2	21.8	1.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.9	13.9	7.2	14.7	13.7	7.3	14.7	13.6	8.1
Eating & Drinking Places	39.0	37.5	4.0	38.1	36.6	4.1	37.9	36.5	3.8
Other Retail	41.0	38.8	5.7	41.1	38.9	5.7	42.2	39.9	5.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.0	33.5	—1.5	33.1	33.6	—1.5	33.0	33.4	—1.2
Services	163.5	153.4	6.6	161.3	151.3	6.6	159.2	148.6	7.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.7	6.5	11.2	10.5	6.7	10.9	10.2	6.9
Personal Services & Amusements	15.1	14.4	4.9	15.0	14.3	4.9	14.7	14.1	4.3
Business Services	45.6	41.1	10.9	44.4	40.0	11.0	42.1	38.6	9.1
Medical & Other Health Services	41.8	40.6	3.0	41.7	40.5	3.0	41.4	40.2	3.0
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	36.0	34.0	5.9	35.7	33.7	5.9	35.2	33.2	6.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.6	11.1	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6
Agricultural Services	1.8	1.4	28.6	1.7	1.3	30.8	1.5	1.2	25.0
Government	147.1	144.5	1.8	146.1	143.6	1.7	144.8	142.9	1.3
Federal Government	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0	39.4	39.4	0.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.4	21.6	—0.9	21.6	21.8	—0.9	21.6	21.9	—1.4
Other Federal Government	18.3	17.7	3.4	17.8	17.2	3.5	17.8	17.5	1.7
State Government	40.1	39.0	2.8	40.3	39.3	2.5	39.6	38.7	2.3
State Education	21.9	21.6	1.4	22.3	22.0	1.4	21.7	21.4	1.4
Other State Government	18.2	17.5	4.0	18.0	17.3	4.0	17.9	17.3	3.5
Local Government	67.3	66.2	1.7	66.4	65.3	1.7	65.8	64.8	1.5
Local Education	43.6	42.6	2.3	43.9	42.9	2.3	43.4	42.5	2.1
Other Local Government	23.7	23.6	0.4	22.5	22.4	0.4	22.4	22.3	0.4
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Mar. 1989 (f)	Mar. 1988	% Change	Feb. 1989 (p)	Jan. 1989 (r)	Dec. 1988	Nov. 1988	Oct. 1988	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,710.0	1,688.0	1.3	1,708.0	1,706.0	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,695.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,106.4	1,092.1	1.3	1,105.1	1,103.8	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.6
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	778.1	753.2	3.3	776.0	779.9	772.4	765.8	764.5	769.0	774.1	762.2
Participation Rate	70.3	69.0	—	70.2	70.7	70.1	69.5	69.5	70.0	70.5	69.5
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	746.1	713.6	4.6	744.7	747.9	742.9	735.0	733.1	731.2	733.3	722.4
Employment Ratio[3]	67.4	65.3	—	67.4	67.8	67.4	66.7	66.7	66.6	66.8	65.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	32.0	39.6	—19.2	31.3	32.0	29.5	30.8	31.4	37.8	40.8	39.8
Unemployment Rate	4.1	5.3	—	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.4	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	328.3	338.9	—3.1	329.1	323.9	330.1	335.4	335.4	329.6	323.2	334.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	138.1	133.5	3.4	137.3	138.3	139.6	139.6	142.7	141.5	139.3	137.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	676.0	650.0	4.0	673.9	671.9	675.1	672.9	669.9	668.3	661.8	658.6
Mining	7.7	8.2	—6.0	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.7
Contract Construction	24.5	24.3	1.1	24.8	24.9	26.2	26.0	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.9
Manufacturing	102.1	96.1	6.2	102.3	102.1	102.0	101.5	100.6	100.3	99.7	99.5
Durable Goods	68.4	64.5	6.0	68.4	68.2	68.5	68.2	67.6	67.0	66.8	66.5
Nondurable Goods	33.7	31.6	6.7	33.8	33.9	33.4	33.4	33.0	33.2	32.9	32.9
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	39.7	38.5	3.4	40.0	40.1	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.3	39.8	39.7
Trade	161.8	154.9	4.4	160.6	159.6	158.9	158.3	158.3	159.2	157.9	156.6
Wholesale	36.6	35.0	4.4	36.4	36.2	36.2	35.9	35.9	35.7	35.6	35.5
Retail	125.2	119.9	4.4	124.1	123.4	122.7	122.4	122.3	123.6	122.3	121.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.5	—1.5	33.3	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.2	33.3	33.3
Services	162.5	152.4	6.6	161.0	159.6	162.5	161.3	160.7	158.9	158.2	156.5
Government	144.6	142.1	1.8	144.4	144.6	143.9	144.2	143.7	143.3	140.1	139.5
Federal	39.7	39.3	1.0	39.8	39.9	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.1	38.9	38.9
State	38.8	37.8	2.6	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.5	39.1	39.0
Local	66.1	65.0	1.7	65.7	65.8	65.9	65.9	65.7	65.6	62.2	61.6

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Feb. 1989(p)	% Change from Feb. '88	% Distribution	Feb. 1989(p)	% Change from Feb. '88	% Distribution	Feb. 1989(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	372.2	5.2	100.0	293.5	2.8	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.0	—7.9	1.9	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.0	77.9
Contract Construction	17.9	—2.2	4.8	2.8	27.3	1.0	15.4	74.4
Manufacturing	68.8	4.7	18.5	32.1	10.3	10.9	68.1	65.5
Durable Goods	48.3	4.8	13.0	19.3	10.3	6.6	42.5	62.9
Nondurable Goods	20.5	4.6	5.5	12.8	10.3	4.4	23.6	70.9
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.7	3.5	7.2	12.9	8.4	4.4	20.3	71.5
Total Trade	86.8	11.1	23.3	69.5	—2.9	23.7	136.6	87.4
Wholesale Trade	24.5	10.4	6.6	11.4	—6.6	3.9	29.4	81.9
Retail Trade	62.3	11.4	16.7	58.1	—2.2	19.8	107.2	89.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	—2.9	3.6	19.8	—0.5	6.7	25.4	76.7
Services	75.5	6.5	20.3	85.8	6.7	29.2	121.9	75.6
Total Government	76.2	3.4	20.5	69.9	0.0	23.8	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.1	0.0	6.2	16.3	2.5	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—0.7	4.1	6.4	—1.5	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.9	1.3	2.1	9.9	5.3	3.4	NA	NA
State Government	21.3	18.3	5.7	19.0	—10.8	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	14.1	16.5	3.8	8.2	—17.2	2.8	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.2	22.0	1.9	10.8	—5.3	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	31.8	—2.5	8.5	34.6	5.8	11.8	NA	NA
Local Education	17.3	—4.4	4.6	26.6	7.3	9.1	NA	NA
Other Local Government	14.5	0.0	3.9	8.0	1.3	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Chg.	Feb. 1989(p)	Jan. 1989(r)	Mar. 1989(f)	Mar. 1988	% Chg.	Feb. 1989(p)	Jan. 1989(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	503.0	489.1	2.8	500.8	500.9	108.2	101.4	6.7	107.2	107.0
Employed Persons	480.0	461.9	3.9	478.6	480.4	103.7	96.2	7.8	102.8	102.9
Unemployed	23.0	27.2	—15.4	22.2	20.5	4.5	5.2	—13.5	4.4	4.1
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	5.6	—	4.4	4.1	4.1	5.2	—	4.1	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	462.0	446.1	3.6	458.8	457.0	84.2	78.9	6.7	83.1	82.8
Mining	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	15.4	15.5	—0.6	14.9	15.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.0	2.2
Manufacturing	65.5	62.0	5.6	65.6	65.2	13.7	12.2	12.3	13.5	13.5
Durable Goods	45.1	42.1	7.1	45.2	45.0	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.8	8.8
Nondurable Goods	20.4	19.9	2.5	20.4	20.2	4.8	4.0	20.0	4.7	4.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	30.0	28.9	3.8	30.2	30.2	2.8	2.8	0.0	2.8	2.8
Total Trade	115.1	110.4	4.3	113.7	114.6	17.2	16.5	4.2	17.2	17.2
Wholesale Trade	30.2	29.1	3.8	29.9	29.8	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.6
Retail Trade	84.9	81.3	4.4	83.8	84.8	14.5	13.9	4.3	14.5	14.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.2	27.6	—1.4	27.3	27.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.1
Services	109.8	104.3	5.3	108.6	107.2	32.0	29.1	10.0	31.5	31.2
Total Government	96.4	94.7	1.8	95.9	94.8	14.1	13.9	1.4	13.9	13.8

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Mar.'89(f)	Feb.'89(p)	Jan. '89(r)	Mar.'88	Mar '89(f)	Mar.'88	% Change	Mar.'89(f)	Mar.'88	% Change
State Total	4.8	4.7	4.4	5.9	771,000	745,180	3.5	672,100	646,700	3.9
Bear River	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.8	49,530	47,140	5.1	41,830	40,230	4.0
Box Elder	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	18,040	17,490	3.1	15,830	15,590	1.5
Cache	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.8	30,700	28,960	6.0	25,650	24,340	5.4
Rich	2.0	2.6	3.4	5.5	790	690	14.5	350	300	16.7
Wasatch Front	4.6	4.5	4.1	5.6	515,860	501,730	2.8	473,130	456,980	3.5
North	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.8	153,420	147,830	3.8	116,990	112,480	4.0
Davis	4.2	4.1	3.8	5.1	77,800	74,520	4.1	52,480	50,550	3.8
Morgan	9.9	9.8	8.9	7.4	1,720	1,600	7.5	920	890	3.4
Weber	5.6	5.4	5.0	6.4	74,100	71,710	3.3	63,590	61,040	4.2
South	4.4	4.3	4.0	5.5	362,440	353,900	2.4	356,140	344,500	3.4
Salt Lake	4.4	4.3	4.0	5.5	351,340	342,890	2.5	345,940	334,580	3.4
Tooele	4.4	4.9	4.4	7.0	11,100	11,010	0.8	10,200	9,920	2.8
Mountainlands	4.3	4.3	4.0	5.4	121,730	114,380	6.4	94,690	89,000	6.4
Summit	4.6	3.6	3.3	5.7	9,090	8,860	2.6	8,240	8,040	2.5
Utah	4.1	4.1	3.8	5.2	108,160	101,430	6.6	84,160	78,910	6.7
Wasatch	8.6	9.1	8.1	11.4	4,480	4,090	9.5	2,290	2,050	11.7
Central	7.7	8.3	8.6	11.2	20,950	20,970	—0.1	14,130	13,710	3.1
Juab	9.4	7.9	9.3	13.5	2,020	2,060	—1.9	1,590	1,550	2.6
Millard	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.2	5,220	5,110	2.2	3,210	3,110	3.2
Piute	11.0	10.3	8.7	21.2	380	420	—9.5	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	10.6	13.1	14.4	16.3	5,980	6,060	—1.3	3,740	3,570	4.8
Sevier	6.2	6.0	5.4	8.3	6,420	6,270	2.4	4,960	4,790	3.5
Wayne	8.1	10.9	11.2	10.5	930	1,050	—11.4	450	510	—11.8
Southwestern	5.5	5.0	5.1	6.3	31,510	29,840	5.6	22,630	21,570	4.9
Beaver	5.4	5.6	5.2	7.2	1,980	1,960	1.0	1,230	1,210	1.7
Garfield	18.2	16.1	17.5	16.6	1,450	1,380	5.1	1,200	1,160	3.4
Iron	3.7	3.6	3.6	5.4	8,790	8,420	4.4	5,970	6,620	5.3
Kane	13.8	10.0	10.7	9.1	2,410	2,170	11.1	1,290	1,240	4.0
Washington	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.3	16,880	15,910	6.1	11,940	11,340	5.3
Uintah Basin	10.1	9.5	8.9	12.4	13,340	13,160	1.4	10,080	9,860	2.2
Daggett	1.8	2.5	4.2	5.0	340	340	0.0	250	250	0.0
Duchesne	12.2	11.2	10.1	16.3	4,630	4,690	—1.3	3,430	3,370	1.8
Uintah	9.2	8.8	8.4	10.4	8,370	8,130	3.0	6,400	6,240	2.6
Southeastern	8.5	9.1	8.9	9.9	18,120	17,990	0.7	15,610	15,370	1.6
Carbon	7.8	8.2	7.9	8.0	8,290	8,200	1.1	7,340	7,280	0.8
Emery	7.7	8.7	9.3	11.8	3,410	3,490	—2.3	3,390	3,350	1.2
Grand	13.5	14.9	14.4	12.9	2,640	2,520	4.8	1,860	1,820	2.2
San Juan	7.3	7.7	7.1	10.2	3,780	3,780	0.0	3,020	2,920	3.4

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1988	Feb. 1988
MINING	$521.47	$508.82	$553.83	44.8	44.4	45.1	$11.64	$11.46	$12.28
MANUFACTURING	403.19	401.17	403.10	40.4	40.4	40.8	9.98	9.93	9.88
Durable Goods	409.22	405.73	414.65	40.8	40.9	41.3	10.03	9.92	10.04
Nondurable Goods	386.88	390.43	372.88	39.4	39.2	39.5	9.87	9.96	9.44
TRADE	214.27	223.29	242.35	27.9	28.3	30.6	7.68	7.89	7.92
Wholesale Trade	361.28	389.14	424.91	35.7	36.3	40.2	10.12	10.72	10.57
Retail Trade	165.72	169.62	181.39	25.3	25.7	27.4	6.55	6.60	6.62
AVERAGE	271.13	276.57	292.18	31.6	31.9	33.7	8.58	8.67	8.67

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988	Feb.(p) 1989	Jan.(r) 1989	Feb. 1988
MINING	$557.18	$545.76	$596.84	40.7	40.1	43.0	$13.69	$13.61	$13.88
Metal Mining	546.04	517.44	591.38	44.0	42.0	44.1	12.41	12.32	13.41
Bituminous Coal Mining	691.08	656.08	627.38	39.4	36.9	38.0	17.54	17.78	16.51
MANUFACTURING	394.79	401.00	391.42	39.4	39.9	39.9	10.02	10.05	9.81
Durable Goods	413.29	420.66	415.48	40.4	41.0	41.3	10.23	10.26	10.06
Primary Metal Industries	535.84	562.40	574.05	43.6	45.1	44.5	12.29	12.47	12.90
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	396.77	395.92	404.28	40.2	40.4	43.1	9.87	9.80	9.38
Transportation Equipment	584.22	587.42	560.90	42.0	42.2	42.3	13.91	13.92	13.26
Nondurable Goods	360.96	365.94	345.59	37.6	38.0	37.2	9.60	9.63	9.29
Food & Kindred Products	346.46	359.33	347.92	37.7	39.4	37.9	9.19	9.12	9.18
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	512.53	515.81	467.11	41.3	41.8	38.7	12.41	12.34	12.07
TRADE	203.11	212.25	223.94	27.9	28.3	30.1	7.28	7.50	7.44
Wholesale Trade	345.22	368.18	404.42	34.8	35.3	38.7	9.92	10.43	10.45
Retail Trade	163.80	170.02	172.50	26.0	26.4	27.6	6.30	6.44	6.25
Food Stores	144.65	149.40	203.06	25.2	24.9	28.4	5.74	6.00	7.15
Other Retail	195.27	207.92	188.21	28.3	28.6	29.5	6.90	7.27	6.38
AVERAGE	273.70	280.46	287.10	31.9	32.2	33.5	8.58	8.71	8.57

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Mar. '89	Preliminary Feb. '89	Final Jan. '89	Final Mar. '88	Final Feb. '88	Final Jan. '88
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	13,500	10,577	10,210	10,373	6,812	7,251
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,000	4,950	4,497	9,045	4,855	8,524
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	18,500	15,527	14,707	19,418	11,667	15,775
Number of New Applications for Jobs	10,198	8,193	8,984	10,240	8,227	9,328
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,296	6,079	5,704	6,828	5,698	13,772
Initial Claims (Key Week)	927	1,217	1,238	1,136	1,300	2,066
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	11,386	12,759	13,683	14,937	16,579	15,851
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.89	2.13	2.24	2.53	2.82	2.69
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$7,697,000	$7,474,588	$7,877,255	$9,606,795	$8,993,453	$7,744,301

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Feb. '89	Jan. '89	Dec. '88	Feb. '88	From Last Month	Feb. '88 to Feb. '89	Jan. '88 to Jan. '89
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**121.6**	**121.1**	**120.5**	**116.0**	**0.4**	**4.8**	**4.7**
Food and Beverages	122.7	122.0	120.6	115.8	0.6	6.0	5.4
Food at Home	122.0	121.2	119.1	113.9	0.7	7.1	6.2
Housing	121.1	120.7	120.2	116.6	0.3	3.9	3.9
Rent Residential	130.9	130.5	130.1	126.3	0.3	3.6	3.6
Fuel and Other Util.	105.9	106.0	105.0	102.8	—0.1	3.0	3.5
Medical Care	145.2	143.8	142.3	135.5	1.0	7.2	7.0
Apparel and Upkeep	115.3	115.3	118.0	110.2	0.0	4.6	4.4
Transportation	111.6	111.1	110.8	106.8	0.5	4.5	3.7
Gasoline	80.1	79.4	80.3	78.1	0.9	2.6	—0.1
Energy[3]	89.3	89.0	88.7	87.0	0.3	2.6	1.8
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	120.2	119.7	119.2	114.7	0.4	4.8	4.5
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.823**	**$.826**	**$.830**	**$.862**	**—0.4**	**—4.5**	**—4.4**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	110.8	110.3	109.0	104.6	0.5	5.9	5.6
Finished Goods	111.7	111.0	110.0	105.9	0.6	5.3	4.4
Intermediate Materials	110.9	110.5	109.5	104.1	0.4	6.3	6.0
Crude Materials	101.0	101.0	97.0	94.6	0.0	6.7	7.8

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO MANUFACTURED EXPORTS - 1986
UTAH AND UNITED STATES

	Employment In Thousands		Utah % of U.S.
	Utah	United States	
Civilian Employment	725.5	111,874.3	0.65
Private Sector Employment	530.5	84,618.3	0.63
Percent	73.1%	75.6%	96.69
Employment Related to Manufactured Exports	23.4	4,544.7	0.51
Manufacturing	11.9	2,318.2	0.51
Direct Export Related	5.2	1,060.9	0.49
Supporting Export Related	6.7	1,257.3	0.53
Non-Manufacturing Industries	11.5	2,226.5	0.52
Trade	4.7	964.6	0.49
Business Services	1.3	247.9	0.52
Trans./Comm./Utilities	1.5	296.4	0.51
Other, includes Mining & Agriculture	4.0	717.6	0.56
Export Employment as Percent of Total Civilian Employment	3.2%	4.1%	78.05
Export Related Manufacturing Employment as Percent of Total Manufacturing Employment	13.0%	12.6%	103.17
Value of Export Related Manufacturing Shipments as Percent of Total Manufacturing Shipments	13.2%	13.0%	101.54

Source: United States Department of Commerce, *NEWS*, March 10, 1989

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